BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A regular session of the Board of Councilment ad last evening. Provide Board of Councilment A regular bession of the Board of Councument wa bed last evening, President Piscoart in the Chair. A resolution authorizing the clerks of the two areas to publish the proceedings of the respective Boards of the Common Council in two of the city paper the morning for the meeting of either Board, and authorizing the Cou-safer to pay the bills, was referred to the Counciller to pay the bills, was referred to the Counciller.

The Board refused to sustain a motion to take from metable a momerial of James Boorman praying the Board a sected the resolution possed by the last Board staying proceed-ings in the matter of opening of Albany atreet through Trioity strip ground.

The Report of the Committee of Finance, on the subject of Tax Levy, was then read and adopted. The recommendation of the Committee increases the amount of the tax in 1825 3-20,963 74 over the smount contained in the carimate the Controller. subject of the celebration of Washington's

made a bone of contention in the Committee of Messrs. Gray (Dem.) and Van Ricks (K. N. the Whole Mears. Gray (Dem.) and VAN RIFER IX. Judies of resolutions to appropriate moneys for the celebration of Washington's Birthday. Both had been referred to the Committee of the Whole. Each of the gentlemen were desirous of saving their respective resolutions adopted with the view of severing the chairmanchip of the Special Committee to be applied to take charge of the matter. Mr. Gray's resolution we voted down and Mr. Van Riper's resolution adopted. The second appropriated for the celebration was \$1,000.

The Committee then took into consideration the subject of the Corporation Printing, on the resolution of Mr. Hopist of the Corporation Frinting, on the resolution of Mr. H grof the Sixtee ath Ward, offered in the early pert of the Niz.

The resolution was smemded and adopted in the follows:

Resolved. That the Controller be and he is hereby directed to sterrize for proposals for hids for publishing the official procedings of the Common Connell—advertising for the departments of the Common Connell, and report the proposals recited to the Common Connell for their action, the hidders to size under affidavit:

andsy issues.

2. The price per thousand ease for each insertion of such advertisements in every thousand copies of such direction within

or limits of the city.

The Board accepted the report of the Committee of a Whole 2d adopted the ordinance stached to the report of it finance Committee on the subject of the tax levy, and the saletion relative to the Corporation adversion;

The subject of the celebration of the 22d prox. was

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SOUND STRAMERS,-The Commodore, from Norwich, came in yesterday morning, touching her pier at about 8 o'clock. The Empire State and Con cticut also arrived in pretty good season, although the former was rather late, 10 a.m. They all report their respective lines in full operation, and but little or no obstructions at present in the water transit from

The Fall River steamboat train arrived in Boston at 5:40 yesterday morning. The other New-York steamboat trains arrived about 6 a. in.

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF PROBIBITION, - We have already informed our Temperance readers that he article under this head by Prof. Youmans, and ublished by THE TRIBUNE to the extent of nearly 200,000 copies, has been unequivocally indersed by such distinguished authorities as Dr. John W. Francis of this city, and Dr. John W. Warren of Boston, To these we now add the high sanction of the venerable Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, Benjamin Silliman, sen. In noticing the terms at which this admirable essay is furnished by the New-York State Temperance Society, we omitted to say that for one dollar a hundred, the Society pre-pay the postage, or Express charge, as the case may be. (Address O. Scovill, Publishing Agent, Albany): "New-Haves, Jan. 7, 1838.

"Rew-Haves, Jan. 7, 1926.

"My Bear Str. Returning only a few days age, from a long amount of the St. Louis, Mo., and in the intermediate States, I found your note of November 12, with The Prohibition of November, containing the article of Froi. Nomens upon the Scientific Beals of Prohibition." Not until the hour, however, have I found time to perust these very able and satisfactory remarks.

marks.

"I onlicely agree with the eminent mer, whose opinions you have forwarded to me, and carneadly wish that the physiological effects of Alcohol upon the human system may become a part of elementary instruction in the education of youth, and that thus all our youth and generations to come may fully understand the danger to which they are exposed from the use of alcoholic the danger to which they are exposed from the use of alcoholic huggers as a beverage.

Very respectfully and truly yours, begans as a beverage.

B. SILLIMAN, sen."

The Annual Report of the New-York State Temper sace Society was read to the Society at Albany, on the 16th inst. The proceedings have been briefly reported in our columns by telegraph. According to the Treasurer's Report, the Society has received during the past two years \$30,996 54. The disbursements in the same period amount to \$30,589 29. There was a balance against it on the 1st of January, 1856, which when the promised donations are paid, will reduce the balance to \$1,879 65. The Committee have always adhered to their determination to keep their journal The Prohibitionist, on the highest ground and the most advanced platform. The Committee also congratulate themselves upon having drawn out from Professor Youmans the admirable essay entitled the

Scientific Basis of Prohibition," which first appeared in THE TRIBUNE. About 282,000 tracts have been distributed during the past year. The Committee have published Prof. Youmans's essay in a cheap pamphlet form, and desire the public to make every effort fer its dissemination.

ADVESTIST CONFESSION OF FAIRH,-The following purious atatement of doctrines is given in the p tos of the seventeenth volume of The Advent Herald edited by the Rev. Joshua V. Himes, and representing we suppose, the religious creed of what now remains of the oure-numerous sect of Millerites or Adventists. It is curious to note the materialistic character-in that respect an approach to the doctrine of the Mormons-

which this creed has assumed:
"The position maintained in this paper is, that the fifth kingdom, predicted in the prophecies, is to be a real dominion, that it is to extend under the whole real dominion, that it is to extend 'under the whole 'heaven, that it is to be set up in the new earth described by Peter, (2 Ep. 3) wherein dwelleth right-cousness, that it is to be given to the resurrected saints, and that it is to continue forever—as it is to be ashered in by the personal advent of Christ, the restoration of the earth to its paradissic state, and the resurrection of the just; which events may be continually looked for as imminent."

THE BROADWAY THEATER ASSOCIATION, mainly employees and officers of that establishment, gave their annual soirce on Thursday night at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. A large company was present and to the music discoursed by Grafulla's band the lovers of the Terpsichorean art "tripped the light fantastic toe" till near the dawn of day. About 12 o'clock the company sat down to a fine supper prepared by Mr. Alker of the New-Haven House. Toasts were thank and several speeches were made. The officers of the Association are P. Warren, President; F. S. Wemyss, Treasurer; and W. F. Cutter, Secretary. The floor committee on the festive occasion was composed of the following gentlemen: J. Hyatt, Manager; B. Ringgold, T. Tilyon, H. Brigham, F. S. Wemyss, W. Tyson, A. S. Wright, L. Wilson, W. F. Cutter. The affair passed off with great spirit.

NEW Mode of Sharpening Edge-Tools,-A German scientific journal states that a great improve ment has been discovered in the method of sharpenin all kinds of fine edge-tools. Into water acidulated with one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, the blade is plunged for half an hour, and then left to corrode, which it does very evenly, though slightly, and then, after an hour or two, it applied to a hone, it is easily polished down to a fine rdge. The water may be wiped off when the tool is taken out, as the acid has already taken effect in treating a roughness. It is suggested that the plan will be highly advantageous to farmers, as it will save a deal of hard labor in sharpening seythes. It is certainly worth a trial. It is said to be a very easy way of putting an edge upon a dull razor.

RHODI ISLAND .- The Legislature of this State was organized on the 15th. The Governor was present, as President of the Senate, but delivered no address The semi-annual report of the General Treasurer showing the receipts and expenditures for the half year ending on the 31st of October last, was laid before the House. The expenditures were nearly \$50,000 more than the receipts.

At the late Term of the Pendleton (Ky.) Circuit Court, a man by the name of Clarke Wolf, was scutshood to the Penitentiary for a term of ten years, langed to the Penitentiary for a term of the years, charged with committing a rape upon the person of his step-daughter—a child under ten years of age; and who at the time the outrage was committed was lost authors even years of age.

STRATOR DOUBLAS -The Commercial Register of

Tolico saye:

The interests of Donglas, as involved in the action of the Ohio Democratic Convention, have been well taken care of. We understand he spent weeks at Columbus in electioneering to secure the Ohio delegation, while he gave out to the world that he was sick in lilinois; and so sure was he of success that he drew up and left to be adopted, on Tuesday, the platform to which he desired to commit the delegates. He then retired to a convenient point for watching the jumping of the cat, so as to see whether the promises he had retired to a convenient point for watching the jumping of the cat, so as to see whether the promises he had wormed out of certain individuals would be redeemed. He is understood to be at a Cleveland 'Water Cure' for the benefit of his health; but his political constitution is in more danger of dissolution than his physical. He is with a partisan at Ohio City. As to his having furnished the draft of a platform, for use on the stheme is no doubt; for we have conversed with a gentleman who has seen the document in his own hand."

The same paper also has the following:

"OPP WITH HIS HEAD.—A near relative of Gen. Cass is said to have been in attendance on the Loco-

Cass is said to have been in attendance on the Loco-Feco Convention at Columbus, to take care of the interests of that gentleman, President-wise, Among the items of information which he whispered to the brethren, he is suid to have averred that Shannon's rejection, by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, had been rendered absolutely cortain. Whether this was only an electioneering story, intended to further the cause of his kinsman with the delegates, our readers must judge."

GRIT TO THE BACKBONE.-We take the following from the correspondent of The Cincinnati Daily Commercial, at Columbus:

from the correspondent of The Cincinnati Daily Comsectial, at Columbus:

A collision came very near occurring here on Friday
last, on the Underground Railroad. Two passengers
were very closely pursued by their claimants, and the
collision was only averted through the enegry and vigilance of a well-known Anti-Slavery man of this city.
Ten minutes previous warning only saved the fugitives from their pursuers. An Anti-Slavery gentleman of Mt. Vernon, a deligate of the laste American
Convention, who had accepted of the position of
Deputy United States Marshal, for the purpose of
serving writs on certain counterfeitors, was suddenly
celled in to officiate in this case. He very promptly
refused, and sent in the resignation of his post, which
he has permitted me to copy for publication.

The Hon. Janez Firch, U. S. Mansha, Cleveland, OlioSir; I hereby tender you persuptorily my resignation as Depaty
U. S. Marshal. At the time I accepted that appointment, it isl
not occur to me that a contingency might arise in which I would
be called upon to helpto execute the adious Fugitive Slave Law.
I believe. Sir, three truths to be self-evident, that all men are
created equal and have certain insilensible rishts, among which
are Rife, liberty, and the pursuit of happing and will not
therefore, engage in the pursuit of suppose.

BURNED ALIVE .- A letter in The New-Orleans Picayune, dated Dec. 25, written from Lexington, Miss., says:

"A daughter of a vere worthy gentleman, while "A daughter of a vere worthy gentleman, while riding on horsehack to visit a neighbor, was assaulted by a negro man, who made the most hellish attempt to violate her person. She struggled in his demoniac grasp until her strength was exhausted, until she was andly bruised and lacerated, when a gentleman came in sight. The negro fled, and the gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to her father's house. After depositing her there he raised the alarm, and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not depositing her there he raised the harm, and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, in the most public street, chained him to a stake and burned him alive! It is thought the young lady will not survive her injuries."

MURDER MOST FOUL .- A most awful tragedy took MURDER MOST FOUL.—A most awain ragedy too place on Monday night last, about ten miles below this city, in Twiggs County, at the house of Mr. Sannel Taylor, an old resident of that county. Mr. Taylor was found dead in his bed, and his wife. Sarah, gasping in death along side of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted with the cutting gasping in death along side of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted with the cutting edge of an ax! Mrs. Taylor lived, in an insensible state, about two hours after Mr. Taylor's sen, James, reached the house from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double morder had afterward attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple, and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act. Owing to the bed-clothing being chiefly of woolen material, the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke, which caused a child of Mrs. Taylor's grand-daughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house, to awake and rouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to arouse the negwes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out the fire.

From an eye-witness of the scene, we learn that so offensive was the odor of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, that the company assembled (about a dozen neighbors) were compelled to lay out the dead and remove the remains of the bedding, before the Coroner, living twenty miles off, could be summoned to heid an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict given according to the feregoing facts, and with suspicion that Lewis, a negre fellow of Mr. Taylor's, about 28 years old, was the murderer. There was no positive proof of this, but various circumstances point to the boy as the perpetrator of the outrage, and he has been committed to Marion jail to await his trial on the charge.

Mr. Taylor was 70 and his wife 72 years old. They were very indulgent to their servants, and the only cause the boy could have was to prevest his master's selling him, which he was negotiating, [Macon Citizen.

Mukupra at Durquer.—On Sunday, the 30th of December, John Costelle, George Deval, Hamilton

MURDER AT DUBUQUE.—On Sunday, the 30th of December, John Costelle, George Deval, Hamilton White and John Havor, had a difficulty at a house of Monday White and Have complaint and obtained a warrant for the others.
Officer Flyn was intrusted with the warrant, and he Officer Flyn was intrusted with the warrain, and not took White along to point out the accussed parties. They soon met Coetclio, who was in company with one Benjamin Saunders. Flyn arrested Costello, when Saunders inquired if White was the informing pimpon being informed that he was, Saunders struck him. The whole body proceeded to the Justice's office, and on the way Saunders struck and kicked White several on the way Saunders struck and kicked White several times, and at last the latter drew a knife, stabbed both him and Costello, and then fied across the river to Wisconsin, whither he was pursued, captured, and sent to jail. Costello's wounds are not serious, but Saunders's are mortal. Saunders is from St. Louis, is a man of means, and has a mother and sister at Racine.

HOMICIPE .- Our heart was pained at hearing the particulars of a melancholy tragedy which occurred in Polk County on the 2d inst. We give the particulars as they were given to us, presuming that they are reli-able, though we cannot vouch for their truthfulness. An altercation was commenced between John Wad-An alterestion was commenced between John Wad-kins and an old man named Parish, in regard to a difkins and an old man named Parish, in regard to a dif-ference at a gambling-table. Recrimination followed insult until Wadkins struck Parish with a piece of scantling, knecking him down, and then beat him to death with rocks. Wadkins made his escape, and up to the latest accounts had not been arrested. Such horrid deeds, which almost naturally follow the intense excitement of gambling should be an awful warning. excitement of gambling, should be an awful warning, especially to young men, to scrupulously avoid gam-bling in all its various shapes and forms. [Rome Cour.

MAIL ROBSERUS. - Within the last few weeks the less of letters containing money or drafts, either mailed in the Detroit Post-Office, or sent to Detroit mailed in the Detroit Post-Office, or sent to Detroit from other points, has become alarmingly frequent. Among those that have thus disappeared, is one containing New-York drafts amounting to \$2,300, mailed here for Boston by C. Chandler & Co.; one containing \$500 in money, mailed by Geo. Peterson of Waterford to Bridge & Lewis of this city; one containing \$200, mailed by Win. Peter of Marathon to F. Buh \$200, mailed by Wm. Peter of Marathon to F. Buhl and Co. of this city; one of \$133, mailed by D. G. Bovee & Co. of Byron to Buhl & Ducharme; one of \$150, mailed to T. & J. Hinchman of this city; one of \$155, mailed by Quartemass & Goodrich of Dryden to Freedman & Bro. of this city; and one containing a check for \$25, mailed by H. Barns to C. S. May of Battle Creek. There are unsoubtedly many others who have lost letters. These cases came to our notice in a conversation with a single gentleman. They are enough to show how unsafe it is to send money through the mails. We advise ue one to trust hereafter to this dangerous medium of transmitting money. We shall feel obliged to those who will formish us with any further facts of the same kind. [Detroit Trib. FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Dancaport Gazette states

any further facts of the same kind. [Detroit Frib.]

PROZEN TO DEATH.—The Davemport Gazette states that four men were from to death near Fort Dodge, and that eight others were missing. The stage-driver on the route between Cascade and Anamosa, on Wednesday last, became so chilled that the passengers were obliged to carry him into a private house, and to wait some time before he was able to proceed, inside the stage to Anamosa, one of the passengers supplying his place as driver. At La Salle, the driver of a coni-cart was found frozen to death, sitting on his cart.

The Arrican Salangos.—The United States

THE AFRICAN SQUADEON.—The United States stoop-of-war Dale, Wm. McBlair, commander, from the coast of Africa, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, in the coast of Africa, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, in 30 days from Port Praya. (Cape Verds)—her officers and crew all well. The Dale left the St. Louis and the Dolphin in port. The Dolphin had just returned from a cruise on the Southern coast. The Jamestowa, flag ship, Com. Crabbe, left Port Praya on the 12th November, all well. The Dale has been absent from the United States 27 months, most of the time on the coast of Africa. She experienced very inclement and rough weather for the last twelve days, during which time she has been on the coast of Hatteras, and owing to the severity of the weather several times day on off.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 2, 1855.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the Assembly to which was referred to examine the code of criminal procedure, prepared by the Commissioners on Practice and Picaclings and presented to the Legislature in 1850, and report the same to this House, or such parts thereof as in their opinion ought to be enacted at the present session, beg leave to

EFFORT: That they have examined the said Code and find that it contains a carefully-prepared system of criminal procedure, beginning with a specification of the courts of criminal jurisdiction, going through with all the pro-ceedings from the arrest of an offender to the sentence and execution, and closing with the various miscella-neous processes connected with the prevention, de-tection and punishment of crime. It is divided into seven part—the first relating to the courts and judicial seven parte—the first relating to the courts and indicial efficers connected with criminal jurisdiction; the second to the prevention of crimes, the third to the reproval of public efficers by impeachment or otherwise; the fourth to proceedings in criminal actions prosecuted by indictment, comprehending the information, examination, commitment, indictment, challenges to jurors, trial, sentence, appeal, execution; the nith relating to the present courts of special sessions; the sixth to special proceedings of a criminal nature, comprehending among them coroners' inquests, searchwarrants, outlawry, fugitives from justice, and proceedings concerning bastards, vagrants, and disorderly warrants, outlawry, fugitives from justice, and proceedings concerning bastards, vagrants, and disorderly persons; and the eventh relating to the costs of criminal actions and proceedings. The whole is accompanied with forms for all the proceedings, so as to make a complete manual of criminal practice, sufficient for the instruction and guide of the magistrate and citizen.

This Code embraces subjects, some of which must be passed upon during the present session; as for example, the detention of witnesses, an evil which would have been long since remedied, if the Legislature had acted upon this Code when it was submitted in 1850. This subject has been brought be fore the Legislature by the Governor at the present session, and now occupies

This subject has been brought be fore the Legislature by the Governor at the present session, and now occupies the attention of both Houses.

Not only is there a pressing necessity for acting now upon some parts of this Code, but the whole demands the immediate and serious attention of the Legislature. The Constitution, which directed the appointment of Commissioners to revise and reform the practice in all Courts of Record required them "to report thereon to the "Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time." This clearly requires the Legislature to act upon their reports. Their reports of complete Codes of civil and criminal procedure, were made on the 31st day of December, 1849, and though the Legislature have adopted a part of the Civil Code, they have left untouched the remaining portion of the Civil and the whole of the Criminal Code. This does not appear to your Committee to be obedience to

loes not appear to your Committee to be obedience to the Constitution or justice to our constituents. We have gone over the Criminal Code, referred to is, and having made a few changes to conform it to subsequent legislation in some particulars, we recom-mend the passage of the whole at the present Legis-lature. If enacted, it will place in the hands of the acture. If chacked, it wis place in the manes of the efficer and citizen the whole of our law on the subject of Criminal Procedure, and inform all of their dicties and rights. The officer who is to admin-ister, and the people who are to obey the laws, ought to have the whole before them in an intelligible and

isler, and the people who are to obey the laws, ought to have the whole before them in an intelligible and convenient form. There are great incongruities and abuses in the existing law, which ought to be remedied now. Why should we leave to our successors that which we can do ourselves? Let any person compare the forms of indictment under the proposed Code and our present forms, and tell us whether we do not need a change. Let him read a single count of an indictment, such as we hear daily in our criminal Courts. We will take a copy of the indictment actually found in the case of John C. Colt:

"CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, sa.—The Jurers of the people of the State of New York, upon their oath, present: That John C. Colt (site of the Third Ward of the City of New York, upon their oath, present: That John C. Colt (site of the Third Ward of the City of New York, upon their oath, present: That John C. Colt (site of the Third Ward of the City of New York, but being moved and ascured by the instigation of the devil, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lond one thousand eight hundred sof forty-voice, wint force and arms at the ward, city and county aforesaid, it, and upon one Samuel Adams in the peace of God and the said people, thou and there being, feloniously, willfully and of his makine adorethously did not be light said of the head of him, the said Samuel Adams in and upon the light said of the head of him, the said Samuel Adams, one mortan wound, of the breadth of three helps and of the makine and there the head of him, the said Samuel Adams, then and there day him, the cash Samuel Adams, then and there day have the heads of him, the said Samuel Adams, then and there did instantly die. And so the Jurera outershil, appen their oath formand, do say that the said Samuel Adams, then and there did instantly die. And so the Jurera outershil, appen their oath formand, do say that the said Samuel Adams, the land Sam Adams, then and there did instantly die. And so the Juros nicresaid, upon their cath eforcand, do say that the said John C. Colt, him, the said Samuel Adams, in the manner and form atoresaid, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the steaths in stick darrick each provided, and against the place of the people of the State of New York and their digner.

And the Juros aforesaid, upon their cath aforesaid, do incher present: That the said John C. Colt, of the Ward, City and being more dard seduced by the instigation of the feet of their before his even and being more dard seduced by the instigation of the feet of the cath of their present and their said common aforesaid, with force any arms, at he, Ward, City and

alterward, to will on the Tth day of September and it the year last aforesand, with force and arms, at the Ward City an County of New York aforesand, is and it on one Samuel Adam in the peace of God and of the asid people, then and there bein followingly, willfully, and of its matice storetimingly, distingly and of its matice storetimingly, distingly and of the matice of the followingly with a certain marriament to the Jurers aforesand unknower, which as the said John C. Colt in his right head then and there had and held, it said Samuel Adams, then and there had and held, it in the said Samuel Adams, then and there the head of the particular of the adams, then and there that with the said Samuel Adams, then and there the aid of the said set of the head of the said of the said storethough, did active and the said Samuel Adams, then and there with the said Samuel at the Jurers aforesall unknown, in and upon it

against the form of the statute in such case under and provided, against the pieces of the pope of the State of New York and their dignity.

And their dignity.

And the Jurors afore-said, upon their oath afore-said, do further present that the said John C. Celt, late of the Ward, five and County of New York afore-said, not having the feat does before his eyes, but being moved, and assumed by the instinction of the devil, afterward, to wit, on the 17th day of September, in the year last afore-said, with force and arms, at the Ward, City and County of New York afore-said, in and upon Samuel Adams, in the peace of God and of the said people then and there being, felcintonity, willfully and of his malice force-thought, diff make another usuanit. And that the said John C. Celt, with a certain batcher of the value or six courts, which is the said John C. Celt, in his right hand then and there had not hed the said Samuel Adams in and mon the heat of his malice at the said Samuel Adams in the said cut giving to blim the said Samuel Adams, then and there refoundedly, willfully and of his malice afore-thought, did strike and cut giving to blim the said Samuel Adams, then and there with the latchest afore-said, the another heat of him the said Samuel Adams, one mortal wound, or the breath of three inches and of the depth of six the high said mortal wound he has a six summed Adams, then and there with the latchest afore-said, the outer said there deed in the year afore-said. And so the Jurors afore-said, the mortal wound he has a six afore-said, and summed Adams, then and there with the latchest afore-said, the control of the said Samuel Adams, one mortal wound of the said Samuel Adams, one mortal wound, or with the said Samuel Adams, in manner and form afore-said, the complex of the prophe of the control of the said of the control of the said of the control of the devil afore-said, the form of the said the raid John C. Celt him the said Samuel Adams, in manner and form afore-said, the form of the said people, the said and

Adams, of the peace of God, and of the said people, it and there being followed willfully said of he said secoles, it after-hought, ill make another assault. And that the stock Codt, with a certain instruction to the Just aforestd with own, which he the said John C. Codt, with a mental instruction to the Just aforest dwith own in the said there had not held to said Samuel Adams, then and there is londously, willfully and of a malice storethought, did strike said cut, grains to him, the said Samuel Adams, then and there is conjugate to him, the sail samuel Adams, then and there with the said instrument, to talence afforessaid unknown, in and upon the head of him, the sail surgers afforessaid unknown, in and upon the head of him, the sail samuel Adams, so e mortal wound, of the breadth of three had so and of the depth of six inches, of which said mortal wound the said Samuel Adams then and there died, in the year after said. And so the proofs afforessaid upon their own afforessaid, discussors and form addressaid, then the said Samuel Adams, in increase and form addressaid, the challenger and form addressaid, the said samuel Adams, in increase and form addressaid, the challenger and samuel Adams, in increase and form addressaid, the challenger and samuel Adams, in the said Sam anner and form storesaid, teleniously, whitfully, and of he a contratiously, and kill and murder, against the form of the stude in which case made and provident, and assume the peace of a special of the State of New York, and their dignity.

Under the Code this industrient would have been as

Under the Code this indictment would have been as follows:

"Observed Oper and Terminer of the City and Cowny of New Yest.—John C. Colt as a used by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New Yest, with indictment, of the crime of marder, commutated as follower. The said Juliu C. Colt, on the area rates this asy of September, 1841, as the City of New Yest, without the surfacility of law, and with malice afractionized, talled Saures Adams, by indicting a wound upon his head with a hatchet, or other instrument to the juries meanous."

Let the members of the Legislature compare these two forms, and say whether it be not high time that the Code should be enacted. We hope it will be enacted, and, when curacted, placed within the reach of all our criticens. It ought to be furnished by the State to every public officer, and in every School District.

In conclusion, the Commistee beg to recommend the passage of the entire Code of crimical procedure the present session of the Lagislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. HEADLEY.

THEODORY B. GATES.

Athony Peb. 13, 1866.

PLEASE Feb. 13, 1800 MCNEH SEYMOUR.

PLEASE FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SLAVE—We learn from The Concerdia La. Intelligencer, of the 28th ult. that Win. Bell, a planter of Tensas Parish, was tried at the late Term of the District Court of that Parish, for count troatment of one of his slaves, and coovieted. The Intelligencer says:

"The prosecution was predicated on the description he gave of the slave when advertising him as a runaway. The authorities of the parish did not recognize the branching of a slave as the proper mode of identifying him as the property of the owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found gully, and the extreme pountry of the law was inflicted on him. He was fined \$300, and the Jury decreed that the slave hould be sold away from him."

triumpu-

to smille peace, or to unfail!

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE | ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-CELEBRATION BY THE N. Y. TYPOGRAPH-

ICAL SOCIETY. The Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Birthday of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated on Thursday evening, by a ball and banquet at the City Assembly Rooms, under the anspices of the New-York Typographical Society, the proceeds of the eutertainment being appropriated for the benefit of the Printers Free Library, which has been closed during

he past three months owing to the want of funds.

The attendance on the occasion was unusually large, the spacious Assembly Rooms being crowded.

The dancing commenced at so'clock and continued until 101 o'clock, when the company proceeded into the banquet room, where the tables had been arranged. for the accommodation of six hundred guests. All the sents were occupied.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. SFINCER.

When the collation had been duly discussed, the

Hen. Benjamis F. Builler, who had consented to preside on the occasion, was introduced to the company. Mr. Butler said:
I cannot take this chair without tendering to the

pany. Mr. Butter said:

I cannot take this chair without tendering to the members of the New-York Typographical Society my best thanks for the hotor done me by the invitation to preside on an occasion of so much interest to them and to their profession. I shall spend no part of the little time allowed to me, in giving utterance to these thanks; but, with your permission, will use it in speaking of the objects and motives of the present celebration. These are twofold. You desire, on this anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, to testify the grateful remembrance in which, as his fellowernfismen—as Americans—as men—you cherish the name and character, the genius and achievements of the man who stands at the head of illustrious printers, lapplause, because he stands among the first in the history of his race. In strict accordance with his precepts and example, you would tare the occasion to some practical account; you would tare the occasion to some practical account; you would tare the occasion of doing good, and this, too, in a way beautifully appropriate. Franklin, 125 years ago, founded in Philadelphia, the first subscription library in America [Applause]. You have had in operation, for several years past, "The Printers Free Library," with a Reading-room, [applause,] for the benefit of only of the memberrs of your Society, but for the use, free of charge, of all persons in any way connected with the mechanical branches of the newspaper and book business. This establishment you have specially designed for the benefit of young men and others who have not time to visit the Astor Library when open, nor means to procure access to the ordinary circulating libraries, and who, but for the resource furnished by a free library and reading-room, may otherwise be drawn to places where they would neither get good to themselves, nor learn the art of doing good to others [Applause]. Money is now needed to meet the current expenses of the Library; and you wish to avail yourselves of a generous offer made by one—already

leads and country, we would start the economic specimen and what it is measure precipited. Prairilla, 19 years ago, founded in Pails of the 190 and the properties. Prairilla, 19 years ago, founded in Pails of the 190 and the properties. Prairilla, 19 years ago, founded in Pails of the prairies of the precipited of the prairies of th the Thirtech Colonies from the British Crown, assett their title, as free and independent States, to their equal place among the nations of the earth; and proclaims for humanity, in all time to come, its inalienable rights (appliause). Many cause contributed, many events combined, many individuals intention also or otherwise. Isbored, first to prevent, then to delay, and then to bring about, the separation of the American colonies from the mother country. Sooner or later, it must have taken place. But it is not too much to say that it could not have occurred when, and as it did, had Franklin been wanting. [Applause.] The aggressive measures which led to the revolution began in 1763, and without the prompt and caraest opposition of that day, and the continued struggle of the text twelve years, the nation could not have been prepared for the final step—involving, as of necessity it did, the inevitable evils and the uncertain issues of a civil war. In all this preparatory weak Franklin was notive and prominent in many essential respects the next active, prominent and inflaential of the public men of his day. Many other men there were of the two next generations, in each of the colonies—Otis and Heary, Jefferson and the Adamses, and their illustrious compatitots—who, from the very first, Otis and Heavy, Jefferson and the Adamses, and their illustrious compatriots—who, from the very first, took part in this work, and were being fitted, from year to year, by the discipline through which they were severally passing, to be called, in due time, to exalted positions in the council or in the field; and to one of them was to be awarded, by the unanimous voice of his cotemporarios and the impartial judgment of posterity, the name and henors of Father of his Country. But at the passage of the Stand Act many of them had but just come awarded, by the diamonds voice of his cape and and the impartial judgment of posterity, the name and henors of Father of his Country. But at the passage of the Stamp Act many of them had but just come upon the stage of active life; and others, though mature in years, or in the prime of manhood, were little known beyond the Colonies to which they respectively

tures, speeches, addresses, histories, biographies, criticisms, retrospects, prophecies, travels, wonders, fancies, political discussion at Washington and all other capitals. I have found that most learned men in Washington have often stolen their best thunder from editorials three or four months eld [Applause]. In the room in which I write is a copy of a little newspaper. It is rather smaller than an ordinary letter-sheet. It might be compared, perhaps, in size, to a sheet of paper on which ladies write love-letters. That Is the newspaper published by Benjamin Franklin. It is dated September 10, 1741, and it is one of the most interesting things to an editor, and certainly to printers and their wives and daughters here. The whole matter in it is equal to nearly two columns of one of our two-cent newspapers; and if you wish to see the progress of this country materialized and given in the most explicit concrete, take two columns of one of our two-cent newspapers, and you wish to see the progress of this country materialized and given in the most explicit concrete, take that paper and compare it to one of our present daily journals, and you have it. I may as well say that there is no editorial in that copy by Dr. Frankin, or it would give me pleasure to quote it. I may add that I find that time had changed the force of his writings. known beyond the Colonies to which they respectively belonged. Even Washington, already famous in America and not unknown in Europe, could do little in the early part of this period toward leading the American people to the decisive step; and no one of them had abroad the position or the influence to bring to their country in the hour of trial the support or favor of foreign powers or princes. Not so with Franklin. Ad-I find that time had changed the force of his writings. At that time he wrote for a people who were poor colonists. The rich lands of the interior of our country were then unentitivated, as well as those of the Atlantic States, for the reason that poor lands are everywhere the first settled. Hence Franklin wrote essays on pennies—the head of the penny, the tail of the penny, and then upon the periphery of its circle. I have found that in France these essays of "Poor Richard" are very popular, as the masses of the war-ridden people there are very much in the condition of the poor colonists here when they were written. In a conversation I had abroad with Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, he mentioned that Franklin was the only American Minister who had left his mark in Paris. Though Jefferson's house in Paris was the center of attraction of men of receip for each princes. Not so with franking Advanced in years, endewed with a double measure of common sense and practical talent; experienced in public affairs; knewn in every quarter of English America as the teacher, by his proverbial wisdom, of the preceding generation; reverenced by his countrymen—the instructed, not less than the illiterate—as the bost sagacious and trustworthy of advisors; and what was equally, and in some respects, even more important, edjoving, by his brilliant discoveries, and by the honors bestowed on him, by Universities and learned Societies in Europe, a worldwide celebrity he was enabled from the very beginning of the cortest, to give to the cause he so heartly expensed, a support far more important and effective than any other living man. This support he gave for the time veam that followed the passage of the Stamp ter who had left his mark in Paris. I mongo accession to men of democratic ideas, yet Jefferson is now unknown there But Franklin has given his name to streets, and his memory is held in affectionate regard. I have see him dramatized by allusion on the stage more than nemory is held in affectionate regard. I have seen him dramatized by allusion on the stage more than once. He was a great favorite, too, with the ladies in Paris, and many interesting anecdotes are told of him in that regard. Gentlemen, you are here, members of the same profession as Franklin. Do not believe that he exhausted greatness. Do not helieve that any age is more classic then your own. Do not believe that because wars do not rage and there is no hero-fabricating, man-exaggersting, mass-belittling work to be done in that way, that you may not have your hands full of great things, if you so desire. If you aspire to be men of genius, doing great things, by which you can write your names upon the records of time, you must not refer too much to the past, and thus neglect present effect. You must believe more in yourselves and less in your past history and your government. Government is simply an effluence of the capital and labor of whatever generation, and that country is the best governed which is the least governed. There is no positive government in this audience, and yet you are better behaved than if you were in some parts of Europe and had a file of soldiers over you to keep you from attacking one another. And so, to extend the idea, throughout parallois. Remember that you belong to the Press—that you are the great allier of literary than any other living man. This support he gave for the ten years that followed the passage of the Stamp Act, abroad as well as at home; before Parliaments and Councils; in Congresses and Committees; by correspondence and by well-timed publications; and by these new displays of eminent ability and devoted patriotism, gained such additional power over the minds and councils of the American people, that when, at length, his voice was given for separation and Independence, its influence was electrical and decisive. With this new and momentum step twelve duties are to be assumed. The Declaration is to be maintained, in mortal combat, on the battle-neld; armies are to be raised; foreign aid is to be secured; a thousand difficulties are to be encountered. secured; a thousand difficulties are to be encountered and evercome; and here again, on both sides of the Atlantic, and botwithstanding his great age, Franklin, for the next seven years, is first among the foremost of the patriot sages on whom it devolved.

Then to sakes how war may best epicield.

Move by her two main nerves, iron and gold.

In all her equipage."

as well used using the conflict and after its final d: a thousand difficulties are to

men. You should believe in self-government—in relif-dignity, and in the innate progress of the nation with the least possible interference of lows. It is this which will give inster to your craft, force to your personality, and make it override useless inheritances in politice. [Applanse.]

To conclude: There are two kinds of weapons. We have Paixan guas, Minie ritles, and Sharp's rifles; but there is one thing that shoots further than all these. It is the shot from the type-battery. It goes around the world; it circles eities and threads plans, it wends its way through woods; it rattles in the rigging of the ship on the most distant seas; it is never speak when aimed high, but ricoshets striking with fresh force every fo m of evil, dishonor and oppression. [Applause.] In firing, then, let you aim always be true, and remember that to hit the mark, aim a little above it. [Leud applause.] When, in addition to all his former services, we consider his numerous, diversified and successful labors, from 1770 to 1780, we shall be prepared to understand low and why it was that, on the achievement of their how and why it was that, on the achievement of their attornal independence, the American people, with one voice, assigned to Franklin, among the fathers and the founders of that independence, and to none other—the second place. By similar reflection we may also understand how and why it was that one so conscientions and devout, and so little disposed to enthusiasm, as President Styles of Yale College, could say in writing that his love, esteem and reverence for Franklin—berdered on adoration. Had he lived in the early ages of pagan antiquity his wisdom and his services to his century and to mankind would indeed have placed lim among the demigods, his investigations of nature his country and to mankind would indeed have placed him among the demigods, his investigations of nature and his mastery of the most terrife of her powers would have raised him to the snumit of Olympas. Divine Revelation, while it rescues from such folky, impres-sively instructs us that as in the natural, so in the moral and political firmsment, the stars that guide and giadden us are ordisined of God. "He calleth them "all by names," they come at their appointed time; "not one of them faileth." Let our admiration of the gift of such a luminary as Franklin fill us with grati-tude to the Almighty Giver that it pleased Him to Leud applause.]

A. The safer Professions of Typography—Like the face and body of the type, mutually dependent, they cannot be separated without destroying the utility of each other.

6. Authors—The only true alchemists, who transmute either airy northings and material essences into the solden coinage of the brain. gift of such a luminary as FRANKLIN fill us with gratitude to the Almighty Giver that it pleased Him to
make this printer's boy the guide and leader of his
countrymen in the great work of maintaining against
tyranule power and establishing on durable foundations the rights and liberties of a continent. Let us
never doubt that by His blessing the great primal
traths—the principles of "equal and exact justice," of
freedom, of philanthropy—proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, spreading from nation to nation,
shall at length be fully verified in the experience of
markind, thus fulfilling the hopes and prayers of the
illustrious men who piedged to it "their lives, their
fortunes, and their sacred honer."

The PRESIDENT then read the first regular toas!

The PRESIDENT then read the first regular toast,

1. The Memory of Franklin.

2. The Pensident of the United States.

3. The Union-Insecurably connected with the name of American Philosopher. May the links which unite our Contracty be as bright and imperishable as the Fame of Franklin! The Alleghanians sang an appropriate glee in r

spense to the teast, which was loudly encored. The Alleghaniers sang a new version of Yankee Deedle, which was also loudly applauded.

Mr. Lossing here proposed the health of the author of the list song, Gen, George P. Morris.

Mr. Everett ever dictated. But the authors are not known—and why? Because the world always requires a human portrait, a name, and will never accept an idea without an incarnation [applause]. Perhaps I am not a disinterested witness, but I look upon any of the great presses as one of the miracles of art and action. In the morning nothing is ready; the articles not written, reports not made, everything to be prepared; but the whole rushes into it with maelstromic force, and the next day out comes these eight pages, or four pages equal to eight, which are the cyclopedia of the day. Each one, according to his taste and grasp, looks greedily to the journal for accounts of every incident and casualty; for announcements of every new book, new project, new idea; for sermons, lectures, speeches, addresses, histories, biographies, criticisms, retrospects, prophecies, travels, wonders,

WILLIAN H. FRY responded as follows:

the Press for its potency; with Type and Press, and Ink and Pager, it confidently assalt the Citacle of Error, and Iriumpa where armies of millions fail.

In response to this toast, the Rev. T. L. Cuylet in accept this sentiment heartily. Add to it one will be to the higher law of the age. — and the living trait of God is the highest law of all—to purify, elevate and centrol public opinion. But, Mr. Chairman, how is this living truth, and how are all the beautiful laws of art and science, of political justice and philanthropy, to reach the public conscience? William Cobbett, the scoffer, used to sneer at "that great brute beast, the public;" but how can the heaven-sent truths which can lift public sentiment from the selfish and the brutal up to the lofty and the noble—how can they reach mankind? I answer, through the Press. The Almighty no longer leaves his autograph on "tables of stone." But He stamps His truth with types on milions of printed sheets as clearly as He writes it in Arcturus and Orion flashing on the midnight sky. These printed sheets are for the healing of the nations. And a right opinion is mightier than battle-flects and bavonets. It makes no noise. It is like the morning light which stirs no forest leaf and moves not a feather on the breast of the lark which soars up to greet it, and yet like a mighty lever it life a world of darkness from the face of a benighted globe. So the Press may become a morning sun. Heaven pours its truth on the Press, and it scatters the rays on every hill-top [Applause]. I am not hesensible to the fascinating eloquence of the tongue; but a free Press is a thousand Whitfields, or a thousand Websters—all speaking at once? The kindling eye, and the sonoreus voice, and the eloquence of the right arm cannot be transferred, indeed, to the printed page. But, Sir, when that eve has closed in death, and that right arm has forgot its cunning, the orater may still speak to the men of all coming time [Applause]. In order that the citadels of error be stormed, the Press should

responded in an appropriate speech.

7. Publishers—Mediums, who receive many raps in temporating spirit-thoughts to the world. May they never "know melect unless in the wrong, and always be sure they are right before they no schead.

8. The Printer's Free Library—Possessing more merit than means, it appeals to all for encouragement, and promises granued and gain to its benefactors.

Mr. NORTHRUF, President of the Typographical So-

ciety, responded.

9. Public Opinion—The Higher Lew of the Age—Indebted a
the Press for its potency; with Type and Press, and Ink and
Pajer, it confidently assalls the Citadel of Error, and triumph
where armies of millions fall.

cheek-bone and fainted. After being taken to a druggist he revived and was taken to his residence.

We notice in our Western exchanges that Miss Eleise Bridges, who made her debut at the Broadway Theater last Summer, has been playing in various towns and cities with remarkable success. The critics appear to be almost unanimous in her praise. She was at Louisville, Ky., last week.

SUBGERY AT THE STATE EMIGRANTS' HOSPITAL --The Board of Commissioners of Emigration, at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon, received the Annual Report of the Surgical Department of this institution. The number of cases treated was 3,517; cases cured and discharged, 3,129; deaths, 64, or less than two per cent of the cases treated during the year. The Department remained entirely free from diseases of an epidemic character. The Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, refers to several remarkable operations successfully performed at the Hospital. One of these operations was for congenital elephantiasis of the tongue, on a female patient aged fifteen years, by tying the external and common carotids. The low moradity-lower indeed, than that of the Hotel Dieu of Paris in the paimy days of Dupuytren-will attract attention.

TEACHERS' Association.—The fourth of the series Lectures before the Association, in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered by David B. Scott, on Saturday (this) Evening, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm

THE NORTHERN LIGHT AFFAIR-THE COURSEL OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY INDICTED .-Joseph L. White, the Counsel of the above Company; Edward L. Tinklepaugh, the Captain of the Northern Light, and Joseph Fowler, the Engineer, were in-dicted to-day by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, on a charge of resisting the United States of fleers in the discharge of their duty, on board of the Northern Light, Mr. White, we learn, however, has

A man by the name of Blish was also indicted for an assault and battery on board the ship Emerald.

SALE AT THE TURKISH KHAVE .- Messra. Leeds & Co. sold at auction yesterday the stock of Mr. Oscanyat's Turkish Khavé, on Broadway, above Houston treet. The goods disposed of consisted chiefly of chibouk, pargille and meerschaum pipes, Turkish tobacco, and a general list of Oriental funcy articles Although the attendance was large and the bidding spirited, prices were far from belog satisfactory to the sellers. A beautiful Turkish cost, said to have belonged to a Pasha, and the original cost of which was \$500, brought only \$52 50.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN, -Further complaints were entered yesterday against the "Confidence Man,"
Greer, by persons whom he had defrauded. He
wakes no denial of his guilt, but seems very penitent.
The amount of goods which he has obtained by his fraudulent operations in this city reaches to thousan